

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1885.

No. 20.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 9, 1885.

The Canadian Nile voyageurs arrived at Ottawa on Saturday. The Manitoba contingent will reach here to-day. They are to have a grand reception.

Land commissioner Walsh fell on the sidewalk on Saturday morning and died instantly. H. H. Smith, inspector of agencies, has been appointed his successor.

Operations on the Nile have been suspended until autumn. The troops are now all at Korti. The railroad from Suakim to Berber will be pushed on during the autumn.

There is still a chance of a war between Britain and Russia. British troops are being sent to India to meet the emergency. Russia has been informed that her forces must be withdrawn from the posts they have seized or war will be declared. The Russian ambassador promised that they would be withdrawn, but the situation is still uncertain.

The Toronto Mail says that the Canadian Pacific company have not money to complete the line this year, and suggests that the government relinquish its mortgage on the road. That the company issue bonds for \$30,000,000, and that the government take \$15,000,000 of the bonds and seven and a half million acres of land at \$2 an acre instead of the mortgage. The balance of \$15,000,000 to go to completion and equipment of the road. To enable the company to pay off its floating indebtedness, the government to be asked for a short loan of \$4,000,000, to be repaid out of the proceeds of the bonds. It is believed that this proposal will be laid before parliament.

WINNIPEG, March 13, 1885.

El Mahdi has left Khartoum, fearing assassination by jealous rivals.

A great storm on the Atlantic is predicted for the 18th inst., by the notorious Wiggins.

The Canadian Pacific hotel, Emerson, has been burned to the ground. Heavily insured.

The supreme court decision in the McCarthy act is to be appealed to the privy council.

The French have gained victories over the Chinese in Formosa and Tonquin. A large number of Chinese killed.

Judge Stewart has been appointed chief justice of Quebec, to succeed Meredith, Andrews to succeed Stewart.

The governor-general has received a cable message from the imperial government, accepting the offer of Canadian volunteers for service.

Reported that A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, has resigned owing to ill health, and has been replaced by Royal, M.P. for Provencher, Manitoba.

General Graham is preparing to disperse Osman Digma's forces around Suakim. Heavy fighting is expected within a few days. Skirmishes have occurred in which the Indian troops have beaten off the Arabs with ease.

War has been declared by Guatemala against San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, all Central American republics, because the three latter would not unite with the former in one republic with Barrasas president.

At a meeting of the public accounts committee Sir John explained that three thousand dollars secret service money would be expended in proceedings against dynamiters. The government had been warned of plots against public men and buildings.

Cameron, member for Huron, introduced a bill to give representation to the North-West in parliament. It provides two members for Assiniboia and one each for Alberta and Saskatchewan. The debate on the second reading has been adjourned. The government is not likely to let the bill pass.

Rumored that the Russians have captured Penjah, in Afghanistan, but the rumor is not confirmed. English papers consider the situation still doubtful. Though negotiations are going on which may prevent an outbreak, both sides continue preparation for war. The German emperor is using his personal influence with the czar to prevent a collision. The Afghans will support the British and are anxious for war.

BATTLEFORD, March 13, 1885.

Weather pleasant; 44° above.

More freight on way from Swift Current.

Some excitement on account of Riel movement at the South branch.

A. P. Forget has turned himself into an auctioneer, the first infliction of the kind in this place.

Red Pheasant, Cree chief at Eagle hills, is about to pass in his checks. His people, who usually hang about town, have gone to be present at the funeral, if there is any.

Rev. Mr. Cameron, Presbyterian minister here, has resigned and will go east about the end of the month.

Battleford rifle association has affiliated with the Dominion association and is giving a silver medal towards the sports for the Queen's birthday.

Rev. Chas. Quinny has resigned charge of church of England mission at Ft. Pitt and is going to England.

SASKATCHEWAN, March 14, 1885.

The attitude of the half-breeds at Batoche's is causing some uneasiness. Riel is urging them to take arbitrary measures to secure certain rights for which they contend. He addressed a large gathering on Sunday last outside the church, saying that in the event of a war between England and Russia they would have a good opportunity of enforcing their claims against Canada. The half-breeds are very reticent, and nothing can be learned from them of their intentions or designs beyond the assertion that they have wrongs and are bound to have them redressed; and that the present is a good time for their purpose. So many conflicting reports are current that nothing definite can be learned of their movements.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 13, 1885.

Following upon the meeting of last week, there has been a disturbance among Riel's sympathizers at the South Branch, from what immediate cause or of what nature has not been learned here. It is known, however, that on Wednesday evening Capt. Crozier, with 27 men and one field piece, left Carlton for the locality of the trouble.

LOCAL.

SPRING is here.

POPULAR buds are bursting.

ROADS getting bare in town.

FRESH eggs and butter coming in freely.

FARMERS beginning to look after their seed wheat.

ROYAL Hotel has its sign indoor now out of the wet.

COLIN FRASER left for Slave lake on Saturday last.

HAY is scarce along the Calgary trail except at Barnett's.

THE new bridge across the Pipestone has been completed.

F. M. JUNEAU left for Lac la Biche with a load of flour this week.

THE H. B. Co. received 150 sacks flour from Calgary this week.

A SNOWSHOE factory has been started by the Indians at Peace Hills.

SGT. MACDONALD, of the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan, is seriously ill.

QUITE a boom in grain and hay, large quantities arriving in town all week.

M. McKINNON lost a valuable gold ring last trip. It was picked up by Mr. Dunlop.

WORK commenced on the new bridge across the Pipestone, on Tuesday of last week.

J. NORRIS, jr., late interpreter at Peace Hills Indian farm, has resigned his position.

WATER was running last week in the Red Deer and the Wolf, Big Stone and Pipestone creeks.

L. KELLY has erected a large ice house, which he has filled with ice, in rear of his saloon.

A. D. OSBORNE arrived from Calgary and the east on Tuesday evening by his own conveyance.

D. LAMOURREUX, of Ft. Saskatchewan, arrived on Wednesday of last week from Calgary, with freight.

MAIL left on Friday morning, taking Messrs. McLean and Lanoix, commercial travellers, to Calgary.

No services in the Methodist church on Sunday morning next, as the pastor will be absent at the Sturgeon.

MUS-KEGA-WATIC, chief of the Wah-sat-now band of Indians, west of Victoria, died lately after a short illness.

REVIVAL meetings in the Methodist church closed on Friday evening last, after having been continued three weeks.

LEON AGRANOVICH, a Russian Jew, is at Battle river, with a small trading outfit. He will try his luck at Pigeon lake.

MR. WALSH, fur buyer, left for the east on Wednesday morning per W. Fielder's team. During his stay he purchased over \$4,000 worth of fur.

MCKINLEY Bros. arrived from the woods on Thursday, having completed their contract of delivering sawlogs on the river bank for the H. B. Co.

THE preliminary examination in the abortion case mentioned in last issue, is to take place at Ft. Saskatchewan, privately, on Monday next, before Capt. Griesbach.

LAND board decisions have arrived relating to 68 cases laid before Mr. Pearce last summer. Nineteen of these were in Ft. Saskatchewan and 17 in St. Albert, the rest in Edmonton.

J. A. YOUNG, Methodist mission teacher at Whitefish lake, received a cheque for \$800 from the Indian commissioner by this mail as the third of five prizes given for the best conducted Indian school in the North-West.

RESIDENTS at Battle river crossing have been advised that their buildings will not be in the Stoney reserve, and will not have to be moved. They contemplate erecting a bridge on the present trail in order to keep the traffic that way.

THE public school will be closed during the coming week, owing to the continued illness of the teacher, Mr. Secord. He is suffering from the effects of a shotgun wound in the shoulder, received several years ago while residing at Victoria.

D. McLEOD lost a tent and camping outfit in Calgary lately by fire. Gus Gouin, who was in charge of the camp, left it with a fire burning in the stove. When he returned the tent and all combustible material was represented by a heap of ashes.

MAIL arrived on Tuesday evening, sharp on time M. McKinnon in charge. Roads good. Wheeling to Scarlett's forty miles, and sleighing the rest of the way. S. F. Lanoix, representing Dupuis Bros., novelty importers, of Montreal, was the only passenger.

THE last North-West Territories Gazette contains proclamations erecting the following school districts: Broadview, No. 5; Kenlis, No. 6; Edmonton, No. 7; St. Andrew's, No. 8; Colloston, No. 9; Prince Albert East, No. 10; Wapella, No. 11, and Moosomin, No. 12.

A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster, circulated a petition on Wednesday for a weekly mail from Calgary to Edmonton, and a fortnightly from Edmonton to Victoria. A mail to Victoria is certainly very much needed, as a very large amount of matter goes there and to outlying settlements.

ON the morning of Monday before last W. S. Robertson found one of his horses in his stable loft. The building was formerly used as a warehouse and had a wide stair case, which the horse had ascended without any great difficulty. It was with some difficulty persuaded to descend.

WINNIPEG prices: Wheat, from No. 1 hard, 61c to No. 3 regular, 56c; oats, 40c to 42c; barley, 35c to 45c; hay, baled, \$14. Flour—Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers, \$2; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.25; oatmeal, per 100, \$2.40 to \$2.75; butter, prime, 18c to 20c; eggs, 30c; hams, smoked, 13 1/2c to 14c; bacon, dry salt, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; rolls, 12c; breakfast, 13 1/2c.

ONE day last week a pet bear kept by F. D. Wilson, of the H. B. fort, came out of the den where he had been passing the winter to get a whiff of the spring breezes. Mr. Wilson, thinking he might be thirsty, gave him a drink of water, which the animal took readily and almost immediately lay down and died. A frightful example of the effects of drinking cold water.

TENDERS are asked for the delivery of 600 sacks of wheat flour equal to Edmonton XXXX, at the agency here, on or before the 26th inst., each sack to contain 100 pounds net. Tenders must be in by noon on Tuesday, 17th inst., and must be accompanied by five pound samples of the flour to be delivered. The notices are dated March 10th, and are signed by W. Anderson, Indian agent.

A PRESBYTERIAN church concert was held at Fort Saskatchewan on Friday evening last. The Rev. Mr. Baird occupied the chair. The hall, which had been prettily decorated, was comfortably filled. The programme was somewhat long but was so thoroughly enjoyed that some of the performers were several times recalled. There were vocal solos by Miss Frances Ross, Messrs. Schulte, Chabot, McNiel, Brunette and Sgt. Goldert, a vocal duet by Messrs. Berome and Chabot, an instrumental solo by Mr. McNiel, and readings and recitations by Messrs. Ingles, Sgt. Goldert and the Rev. A. R. Baird. Mr. Brunette's singing deserves special mention. He consented at the last moment to take the place of a gentleman who was unable to be present and he was heartily cheered. The proceeds, which netted \$22, go to the building fund of the Presbyterian church.

A POLITICAL meeting was held in N. St. Jean's building, St. Albert, on Sunday afternoon last. It was addressed by Messrs. L. Gurneau, D. Maloney and J. Lamoureux, candidates, and by F. Provost on behalf of the latter. A vote was proposed to decide which was the most popular candidate, but as it was taken very irregularly the count cannot be given with certainty. It is pretty well settled, however, that the question of majority lay between Messrs. Gurneau and Maloney.

THE following is a copy of the correspondence which passed between Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Frank Oliver in reference to the resignation of the latter from the North-West council in order that the next election in this district might come off in March, as suggested at a public meeting held in Edmonton in January last: "Regina, Feb. 27, 1885. To F. Oliver—If your resignation as member of council is sent in election will be held at time suggested. E. Dewdney." To this Mr. Oliver replied: "Edmonton, Feb. 27th, 1885. To His Honor Edgar Dewdney, lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories. Your telegram of this date to hand. On the conditions mentioned therein and the further condition that the agreements already entered into by myself as to the expenditure of funds appropriated for this district be punctually carried out, I hereby tender my resignation as member of the North-West council for the electoral district of Edmonton. Yours truly, Frank Oliver." Mr. Oliver telegraphed the fact of his resignation to Regina on the following Monday, March 2nd. The lieutenant-governor replied by telegraph: "Regina, March 10th, 1885. To Frank Oliver—Cannot accept conditional resignation. E. Dewdney." Mr. Oliver replied by letter: "Edmonton, March 12th, 1885. His Honor Edgar Dewdney, Sir,—Your telegram of the 10th instant received. Regret that I do not see my way clear to resign except on the conditions embodied in my letter of Feb. 27th. As you cannot accept my conditional resignation I beg here-with to withdraw it. Yours respectfully, Frank Oliver."

THE following is an extract which appears in the report of the department of the interior, from the report of the inspector of Dominion land agencies, on his inspection of the local offices of colonization companies, concerning the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company: "The office of this company is located at Clover Bar, where they have established a first-class steel wire rope ferry, which, with approaches, cost about \$1,000. This ferry is free to the public. They have erected a good frame boarding house, 26 x 30, costing \$3,000; carpenter and blacksmith shop, 30 x 50, costing \$1,500; a first-class store, 30 x 50, costing \$4,500; and a barn in course of erection, 30 x 60, to cost \$2,000. They have on the ground five working horses, one sulky plough, one common plough, one sulky rake, two waggons, 1 mowing machine, four spring tooth harrows, one seeder and one sleigh; also a blacksmith's shop and tools, for the accommodation of the settlement as well as the company. They have broken 160 acres, and expect this season to break 200 acres in all. They have brought in 400 bushels of red life spring wheat, which was sold to settlers at cost, and time given for payment, the company agreeing to take wheat in lieu, at the market value when delivered. They have a lot of stock on the road now, consisting of one stallion; six brood mares; one bull and six cows, all thoroughbred Durhams; one boar and seven sows, Berkshire, and about twenty first-class sheep. I think it will be admitted by any fair minded judge that the steps this company have already taken, and probably will continue to take, must be of great advantage to this settlement."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTRAY.—A spring Colt, sorrel, with white face and both hind legs white. Came to my place at Cut Bank lake in December last in very good condition. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. ROBERT KELLY.

AUCTION SALE.—A Team of Horses and Harness, 1 new Wagon, 1 Watson Reaper, 1 Bradford Mower and Rake, 1 Flow, 1 Fanning Mill, 54 sacks Flour, 200 bushels Feed, 150 bushels oats, 30 bushels Potatoes, 17 Pigs, 1 set Red-Sleighs, 1 Cradle, 1 set Carpenter's tools, 15 tons of hay and other articles too numerous to mention, on Monday, March 16th. Terms—Under \$15, cash; over that amount and up to \$100, approved joint notes at six months; over \$100, approved joint notes due Jan. 1st, 1886. Interest at 10c per cent. FRANK PROVOST.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription - Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates - Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 14, 1885.

WAR will almost certainly be declared within a few days between the two greatest empires in the world. The lion and the bear in conflict, fur will fly—and wheat go up.

THE Montreal Witness suggests that any further advances made to the C. P. R. be on the security of the lines other than the main line of the C. P. R., now controlled by the company.

THE assurance with which it is proposed that the Canadian government shall relinquish its mortgage upon the C. P. R., and take ordinary bonds and a portion of the land grant in its place, when if no action is taken the whole line, land and all, will fall into its hands, is astonishing; but not so much so as the incredulity of the Canadian people, who, blinded by partyism, will consent to the ridiculous and iniquitous proposal. In such hands no wonder the North-West expense bill runs up to such high figures.

IN the report of the deputy minister of the interior upon his Calgary tour of last summer he says: "It is a somewhat difficult task to convince the ordinary settler of the wisdom of the efforts of the department to conserve the timber in the public domain." Mr. Burgess is right for once. It is certainly hard to convince the North-West settler that wisdom exists where it does not. It is hard to convince him of the justice of his paying 25 cents a cord for the use of dry wood that would otherwise be wasted, besides being a source of danger to green timber.

CONTRARY to expectation the report of the Hudson's bay expedition is most favorable. The straits never freeze over, and the bay is open on the 7th of June. The ordinary ice is no great impediment to navigation and the Arctic ice is seldom met with. Icebergs are never seen in the bay and the navigation of both straits and bay is safe. There are fisheries of various kinds of considerable value in the bay. These facts, with the report of O. J. Klotz on the practicability of a railway line from Lake Winnipeg to the bay, should be sufficient evidence on the subject to admit of the preliminary steps towards opening up the route being taken by the Manitoba and federal governments.

WINNIPEG has outdone even its old record in electing a supporter of premier Norquay. For the sake of having a live attorney-general all their own, the people have sacrificed an opportunity of striking a blow for good government and popular rights such as they have seldom had. Of what use is it to the citizens of Winnipeg that they are represented in a government that is a model of servility, duplicity and poverty; of which the premier dares not call his soul his own to the highest or lowest in the land, who apparently believes that deception is the essence of statesmanship, and which has played the beggar for the last five years, with direct taxation now staring it in the face? Shearing a hog is a poor way to get wool. The people of Winnipeg should be sharp enough to see—if money is what they are after—that the amount of pap that can possibly be secured from a pauper government, though they controlled its premiership, is not worth bartering one honest vote for.

ELSEWHERE is published the report of Mr. Pearce on the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company. It is most elaborate, giving a list, not only of the farming implements of the company down to a plough and a sleigh, but also of the cattle, sheep and hogs expected to arrive, with particulars as to sex. If Mr. Pearce's business was to make an impartial report upon the transactions of this company, when he descends into such minor particulars that are the business of neither the government nor the public, how is it that he omits to call attention to the fact that the agreement of the company to colonize the odd and even sections in its tract has never been carried out, has never been attempted to be carried out, and the intention of carrying it out has never been declared? If he was sent only to make such a report as would be favourable to the company, it was not necessary to tax the government with the expense of his trip. No doubt that would have been gladly paid by this colonization company, which is allowed to substitute a few head of stock for the 324 actual settlers which the terms of their agreement requires them to locate upon their tract.

HOMESTEAD RESIDENCE.

Formerly it was supposed that free homesteading was allowed in the North-West in order to induce people to settle in the country, and as people well-to-do at home were not likely to emigrate, inducements had to be offered which would meet the requirements of the poorer classes—that is people who were poor in money, but rich in days' work. The idea was to get them to come to the North-West, make their homes and spend their lives there, enriching themselves and their country by their presence and labor. To get them to live and work here was the object aimed at and the free homestead was offered as an inducement, similarly as land grants were made to volunteers of the Red River expeditions and to the first police force. In pursuance of this idea the conditions upon which a homestead might be acquired were made as light as possible, merely sufficient to secure the bona fide intention of the homesteader to become a settler. Six months of the year he must spend upon his claim, and six months he might go out to earn money as best he could. Inasmuch as poor men in almost every country have to work twelve months in the year in order to support themselves, there was no very great bonanza in a man living in the North-West for twelve months on six month's earnings, and making improvements on his place besides. Yet for an energetic single man this was possible. Wages generally were good in the summer months, and by strict economy enough could be earned during that period to hire the putting in of sufficient crop on the claim, and procure supplies for the winter when work was slack and the settler could save money by living on his claim; which he could further improve by getting out rails and house timber for the following summer's use. After two or three years' work such as this sufficient improvements have generally been made to warrant the settler in spending his whole time upon his claim, and continuing his improvements as best suited him. It must be evident that if a homesteader such as mentioned is compelled to reside upon his claim during the summer months he cannot earn enough in the slack winter months to keep himself and make his improvements, and he must therefore give up the idea of taking a claim at all. As the wish to get land is what brings almost all settlers to the North-West, and the majority of homesteaders are in the circumstances sketched, to enforce such a rule would necessarily still further decrease not only our homestead entries, but also our flow of desirable immigration, now getting smaller yearly. And yet this is the ruling that the late commissioner Walsh put forth in his last report to the department of the interior, and which, of course, has the sanction of the department.

On the same subject of homestead residence, in the same report, the present commissioner, then inspector of agencies, H. H. Smith, makes a suggestion which, under circumstances other than those now prevailing might be commendable. That is that homesteads be acquired only after five years residence, the homesteader being allowed continuous non-residence during the first two years, breaking a certain amount on his homestead each of these years, and that continuous residence be required during the latter three years, to secure bona fide settlement and a reasonable amount of improvement. If times were good in the North-West, so that good wages could be earned all the year round; were there a large influx of people and homesteads getting scarce, this proposal would be good. But so long as the season is divided into six months work, and six months enforced idleness, as far as working for wages is concerned, the present regulation as it was formerly interpreted, which allowed the settler to be away from his claim for any six months out of the twelve is preferable. As long as immigration and homestead entries show a decrease instead of an increase it is unwise to lengthen the time for acquiring a homestead or to in any way increase the restrictions on settlers.

The hobby of the land officials seems to be to compel the continuous residence of each settler on one particular quarter section of land during the term of his natural life. If the object of the land regulations is merely

to enhance the selling price of the odd sections, reserved for speculative purposes by the government, the idea is not a bad one—if it could be carried out, and settlers could be induced to accept homesteads in sufficient numbers on such terms; but if the object of the regulations is what it ought to be, that is to induce the settlement and development of the country at large, it is wide of the mark. To get the settlers to come should be the first object, and to get them to cultivate the country the second. To attain these objects let the land be offered on terms of cultivation, with or without residence, according to the amount of cultivation required, the more residence the smaller the amount of cultivation required, and the less residence the greater amount of cultivation—leaving every man to choose the terms which his circumstances will best allow him to fulfil.

What we want is permanent settlers, who will work here to make money and then spend it here, whether they live on claims or off them. As long as the amount of settlement is in such small proportion to the total area of the country, as at present, this can best be done by, if possible, inducing every man in the country, or who will come into it, to take a homestead and then compel him to spend his money in its improvement. If this were done thousands who annually float out as they float in would be held permanently by the inducement of an investment in land and the country would be correspondingly the gainer. If the land of the North-West should not be used for this purpose— attracting, retaining and supporting population—let the honorable the minister of the interior, the deputy-minister and the members of the land board explain for the benefit of the public what they think it is for. Judging from their published opinions they think it was beneficently instituted by the creator for the purpose of providing them with good situations and fat salaries, as well as the government with a huge bribery fund, its speculative friends with soft snaps, and Canada at large with a revenue, to all of which the settler in the country, or the prosperity of the country itself, are secondary considerations.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. **LEESON & SCOTT,** mail contractors, Calgary.

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BLUE BOOK ITEMS.

The report of the department of the interior for 1884 has the following:

Touchwood, Coteau, Swift Current, Calgary, Edmonton and Battleford land districts were formed, but offices will not be opened until spring at Swift Current and Battleford.

During the year ending 31st October, 1884, 1,812 homestead patents were granted, 1,567 sales, patents 90, half-breed allotment patents with others making up a total of 3,896 patents, covering 831,341 acres during the year.

Commissioner Walsh draws attention to the fact that the six months residence required upon a homestead must be in the summer months, as the act calls for residence and cultivation, and a person cannot cultivate land in the winter.

W. F. King, inspector of surveys, speaks highly of the soil for wheat raising purposes on the Swift current and Battleford trail from the South branch to Eagle hills, near Battleford, and of the Saskatchewan valley from Prince Albert to Edmonton.

The total number of applications for mining lands other than coal, up to 30th October last, is 361, chiefly in the upper part of the Bow river. The number of applications for coal mining lands up to the same date was 370. Revenue for the year, \$1,161.

Fifty-seven grazing leases have been granted in Alberta district and forty-one of the lessees have cattle on their leases, covering 1,785,670 acres. The total area covered is 2,782,692 acres. The revenue for the year from this source was \$10,640. Dues on permits to cut hay yielded \$120.20.

The Manitoba North-Western railway has been granted 2,752,000 acres of land, or 6,400 acres a mile for 430 miles, the Manitoba South-Western 972,800 acres to cover 152 miles at the above rate, and the North-West Coal and navigation company 3,840 acres per mile for 110 miles, or 422,400 acres.

H. H. Smith, inspector of land agencies, reports unfavorably upon second homesteading and recommends that the right to make second entry shall be subject to the condition that a certain stipulated area upon the first homestead shall be cultivated each year. He also advises that five years be the time for acquiring homesteads, non residence to be allowed during the first two years and continuous residence during the last three.

Homesteads taken in 1884, 533,280 acres; pre-emptions, 364,060 acres; sales, 213,172 acres. Edmonton shows four homestead entries, no pre-emptions, no sales and three recommendations for patents. Revenue from lands from July 1st, '83, to June 30th, '84: Homestead and pre-emption fees, \$70,390; cash from ordinary sales, \$423,113; scrip, \$40,919; cash from colonization companies, \$253,719; total, \$788,136. There were 1,668 cases of homestead cancellation, 1,959 applications for patents, 711 squatters claims reported on, and leave of absence granted to 437 homesteaders.

A. C. Webb, examiner of contract surveys, declares the country surveyed last season south and east of Edmonton as much superior to that surveyed last summer between Swift Current and Medicine Hat, and suggests that the surveys be extended at an early date over all the country in the triangle between Battleford and Edmonton and Calgary, as the region is remarkably well adapted for settlement. R. W. Hermon, examiner of contract surveys, speaks very well of the plain country lying between Cypress hills, Battleford and Ft. McLeod, ranking the soil as first and second class.

O. J. Klotz reports at length with great minuteness upon survey of the Saskatchewan river from the Forks to its mouth, and of the Nelson throughout its whole course, with an account of his trip from Swift Current to the Forks and of his return from York factory to Winnipeg by the Hudson's bay boat route. On the 9th of May he started down the South branch from a point north of Swift Current. The South branch is very full of sand bars for a great part of the distance to the Forks, and there are no coal exposures. The point between the forks is 200 feet high. The prairie and wood land plateau extends along the river from the Forks to the foot of Tobin's rapids, 120 miles. A low, flat, well wooded country extends from Tobin's to Chemahawin rapids, 200 miles, which includes the Cumberland Hudson's bay district; and rocky country, mostly covered with brule, extends from the Chemahawin, at the west side of Cedar lake, to lake Winnipeg, some 70 miles, the total distance from the forks to Lake Winnipeg being 415 miles. Mr. Klotz thinks that steamboating will always be uncertain on the lower Saskatchewan. The distance down the Nelson from Lake Winnipeg to York Factory is 435 miles. The country is unsuitable for agriculture both on account of climate and soil. A railroad is practicable, the east bank being the best, the principal difficulty being water. The timber along the river is generally too small for ties or bridge timber. The mouth of the Nelson is unsuitable as a harbor, but an artificial harbor might be constructed at great expense.

Wm. Pearce, inspector of mines, finds that the miners object to the mining regulations in the particulars of the amount required to be done each year, to the shape of the claims, to not being permitted to follow the veins, lodes and ledges when they depart so far from the perpendicular as to get outside the vertical side lines of the claim; to the royalty, and to the amount of the expenditure required. He advises the claim to be increased to 40 acres, and the price to be \$5 an acre, the remainder of the regulations to stand. The petroleum locators on the Red Deer consider a forty acre location too small.

The technical branch of the department of the interior reports for the year ending October 31st, '84, the subdivision of 500 townships at a cost of 3 cents an acre. The townships were chiefly between Carlton and Pitt, between Edmonton and Calgary, and a few near Ft. Walsh. The country is mixed woods and prairie, with good water in abundance. Forty-eight subdividers and thirteen outline surveyors were employed. The outline surveys amounted to 3,900 miles, which cost \$20.50 per mile. Town-plot surveys were made at Calgary and Silver city. W. Ogilvie explored the Athabasca and Peace rivers a distance of 1,050 miles. O. J. Klotz scaled the Saskatchewan river from the Forks to the mouth, and the Nelson from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's bay, 850 miles.

Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colonization societies, reports that the Temperance colonization society has 80 settlers, Messrs. Armitage & Beatty 32; the Primitive Methodist colonization company, 105; the Farmers North-West land and colonization company, 21; Armstrong & Cook, 14. The Qu'Appelle land company's settlers have increased considerably, but the numbers are not given. The Saskatchewan land and homestead company at Crescent lake has 75; the Scottish and Ontario land company has 93; the Montreal and Western company has 85; Shell river colonization company, 58; York farmers colonization company, number not given; Dominion lands colonization company, 92. The number on the Fertile belt and Prince Albert colonization companies' tracts is not given.

The report on timber, mineral and grazing lands gives the total revenue for the year ending 31st October as \$104,616. The Edmonton agency reports quantity of spruce lumber sawn as 1,087,872 feet, of which the Hudson's bay company sawed 416,111, Hardisty & Fraser, 480,814; St. Albert mission, 170,098, and Lamoureux Bros., 20,849 feet, board measure. Total revenue of the office for the year, \$7,253. The expense of working the office amounted to \$319.78, to which must be added the salaries for the year ending 30th June, '84, of the agent, \$1,200, and the forest ranger, \$750, with travelling expenses, \$63, and salary of H. Smith, \$326. Seventy-five permits were granted and three seizures made. Licenses to cut timber have been issued to cover 581 square miles in Alberta. Alberta has seven sawmills, Assiniboia one, and Saskatchewan three. Total revenue from timber, \$82,289.

W. Ogilvie reports on his work of '83, extending lines to and in the Peace river country. He commenced at the point of intersection of the 14th base line with the 5th principal meridian, which was followed to the Athabasca river. The country is chiefly timbered, some of the timber being very good, but a great deal of the land is swampy. For the last thirty miles before the Athabasca is reached, the country is rolling and comparatively free from swamp. The Athabasca is crossed in sections 26 and 25 of township 81 and is 12 chains and 19 links across at high water, and ten feet in depth. The south bank is 300 feet above the water and the north 370. The surveying in the Peace river country was on the 21st base west of the 6th principal meridian. The good portion of the Peace river district, which he speaks of very highly, is bounded on the west by Mudley creek, on the north by the forest which lies twenty miles back from the river and on the south and east by the Peace river, an area about 60 miles long and 20 broad. Grand Prairie, south of the Peace, is estimated to be twenty miles by forty. The forest is supposed to be encroaching on the prairie. Around Ft. Vermilion, far down the river, there is said to be a large prairie country, with soil and climate well suited for farming. Indeed it is supposed that prairie extends nearly all the way on the north side, and exists in large districts on the south side from Dunvegan to Vermilion, some 300 miles. Barley and potatoes were reported to do well at Ft. Liard, on the Liard river, in latitude 60. Between the Athabasca and Peace rivers the country is supposed to be heavily timbered, with many swamps and lakes. The country between Lesser Slave lake and Peace river is nearly all wooded with small poplar and spruce and has many spruce and tamarac swamps. A pack trail and in dry seasons a cart trail, is practicable if cut out through the timber from Athabasca landing to Slave lake post, from whence there is now a cart trail to Peace river.

Reported again that Gordon Brown will become part owner of the Toronto News.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT,

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

CAREFULLY SELECTED SEEDS.

If you want good Reliable Garden, Farm or Flower seeds, send to

ROBERT EVANS & CO.,

Seed Merchants and Growers,
Hamilton, Ont.
Catalogue free on application.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
473, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Rink. Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince street Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Bannatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belinout farm.

LESSER S'AVE LAKE.

Indians here are making a good hunt, but spring is going to find all hands short of provisions except the Hudson's Bay company. Louis Hamelin, of Hamelin & Co., Lac la Biche, and W. Calder, for Colin Fraser, foolishly disposed of their provisions early in the season for fall furs. W. B. Traill, of the H. B. Co., did not open his provision stores in the fall, and the consequence is that he now commands the trade of prime furs. Indians, like the Irish, have an idea that they are not obliged to pay their rind (debts) when hungry. FISH ARE FISH.

WRITING EXAMINATION.

The following is the report of the Rev. Mr. Baird upon the writing in the Edmonton public school for the month of February, 1885: "In regard to the dictation papers submitted for my examination, I have to report as follows: In the first reading I did not take note of minor mistakes such as absence of punctuation, wrong division of syllables at the end of a line, the use of "which" for "whom," or "perceived" for "perceive," both of which latter mistakes I found somewhat common. As the result of this first examination I found No. 6 easily entitled to the first place, but curiously enough there were five candidates for second place, each with two mistakes. For the purpose of making a distinction between these I read their papers over, marking them more critically. (You will see the marks of the second reading in blue.) As the result of this reading I find No. 4 entitled to second place. In regard to the writing I prepared a set of marks with a maximum of 35, taking into consideration height, slant, shading, spacing, tidiness, etc., and I give the result on the accompanying sheet.

The following are the marks awarded to each pupil: Wm. Lennie, 19; Mary Ross, 16; K. McDonald, 21; R. Henderson, 25; A. Norris, 17; C. Kelly, 16; John Groat, 22; P. Henderson, 18; Colin Lennie, 13; Alex. Groat, 15; S. Anderson, 17; O. Anderson, 15; M. Groat, 16; W. McKernan, 16; Wm. Kelly, 15; Miles Norris, 17; Wm. Rowland, 14; Ed. Connor, 17; John Rowland, 15.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

Sir,—Although I am not indebted to you for the ingenious idea of having my name pinned nicely to a meteor and set spinning before the public, as it appeared in a recent issue of the BULLETIN, I must confess it was a refreshing princely trip. Of course, nobody will expect me to stoop down to a formal denial of such an antediluvian blunder as that statement, but I will, with pleasure, if of any interest or amusement to yourself and readers, publish the somewhat outlandish dialogue which it gave rise to in my camp, the other night, at Monte Christo:

Pat—What is a meteor?
Tom—A meteor is any aerial, atmospheric, and sometimes luminary phenomenon.

Pat—Then the sparkles of a cat rubbed in the dark, would be the thing.

Tom—No, no, nonsense; that's natural history and physics—the cat and electricity.

Pat—I don't understand this very well yet.

Tom—You don't, eh. Well, suppose a walling big wind should level the mountains down to the valleys, which, in their turn, would rise up in mountainous waves, turning the surface of the earth into a furious sea, making the old ball squeak on its axle like a Red river cart.

Pat—I understand, but is not there something else that falls from heaven they call the same way?

Tom—I will tell you: all these words, meteor, aurore, phenomena, are long winded scientific or generic bags into which these professors put everything they don't know or understand, piling in until some of them burst, causing quite a trouble in the camp.

Pat—Who pays for the bags?

Tom—The government, of course. There is nothing falls from heaven. Suppose a heavy aerial disturbance in the high regions that would shake the other worlds and squeeze out of them gold, silver and precious stones, which would fall to this earth like a shower of apples from a shaken ripened tree.

Pat—How could you tell the gold and silver?

Tom—Put them into brine.

Pat—That's simple.

Tom—Yes, but it takes long experience and brains all the same.

Pat—I thought that the strong glass was the best way.

So finally they referred the matter to me. I told them that such a shower as they had a while ago would be better than frost or hail; that the one way of testing was as good as the other, as they were both respectively used by the two best assayers in the country.

That as to meteors, I had seen one a year ago last fall at my camp up the river. It showed like a candle light till it raised up into a tall man with big flaming white eyes and his beard seared from the heat of his constitution, his big mouth was wide opened with a thunder and lightning, roaring laugh.

I have seen it since hovering over this city, watching its destiny and enlightening it with its overflowing brilliancy.

Tom—That is a meteor.

Pat—That is a mate-eater, by japers.
Yours truly,
JAMES HANEY.
Edmonton, March 2nd, 1885.

BATTLE RIVER CROSSING.

Snow has been very deep here this winter. Indians from Buffalo lake say that there is not nearly as much there.

Sickness has been very prevalent amongst the Indians since the opening of the cold weather. They have been attended by Dr. J. H. Towfield.

Na-cho-wa-sis returned lately from a hunt on which he had killed four bears, and John Mus-ke-go-pat with eleven deer.

The winter term of the Indian day school opened on December 1st. On warm days the attendance is fair, considering the scattered community. A magic lantern entertainment was enjoyed lately at the mission house by the day school children.

Government buildings are to be erected near the mission house, Battle river.

Immoral influences from various sources are at work among the Indians here.

E. B. GLASS.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 9th, in answer to an enquiry made by Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said: "Mr. Simpson is not the agent of the government as well as of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, but for convenience sake agents for land companies are allowed to act specially in settling people on even numbered sections." If Mr. Simpson was only allowed to act as government agent for the even sections within his tract as a matter of convenience to the settlers, as a matter of convenience, now that a regular government agency has been established almost within the tract of the E. & S. company, and only some seven miles from the office of that institution, he should not be allowed to have anything further to do with them. The business should be forthwith transferred to where the public interested want it, that is to the government agency. Furthermore, certain settlers in townships 55, ranges 23 and 24, which townships were not included in the company's grant, have been informed that their entries will not be taken at the government land office, although as far as they and the public are aware these townships are still government land; the supposition being that the E. & S. company has secured these townships from the government in exchange for townships 56 and 57, range 24, of their original grant, which were more difficult of settlement. Apparently the convenience allowed to was that of the company and not of the settlers or the government.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 13th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	56	29
Sunday,	32	31
Monday,	9	11
Tuesday,	20	2
Wednesday,	36	10
Thursday,	37	26
Friday,	48	33
Barometer falling, 27.640.		

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as General Merchants in Edmonton, Alberta territory, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Sinclair at Edmonton aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Sinclair by whom the same will be settled. Dated at Edmonton this 4th day of March, A.D. 1885. (Signed) JOHN SINCLAIR, C. W. SUTTER. Witness, C. F. STRANG.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL CO.'S, GROWERS OF

Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31, and those portions of sections 3, 4, 11, 14, and 23 west of the North Saskatchewan river in township 54, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885, at the house of F. Pagerie, on the south west quarter of section 5 township 54, range 23. Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

F. PROVOST,

Returning Officer.

H. VIZINA,

J. BOURKE,

School Committee.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,

Agency.

H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchmer,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Begg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five percent of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Dy. Supt. General of

Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pec, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,

Opposite Post Office,

CALGARY.